# Daily Report

# East Europe

FBIS-EEU-87-218
Thursday
12 November 1987

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*FBIS-EEU-87-218* *12 November 1987*

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**Nonnuclear Nations Launch Test Ban Initiative**
*LD111335 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1032 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Text] United Nations, November 11 (TANJUG)—Six non-nuclear countries—Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka, Venezuela and Yugoslavia—have launched an initiative for a new approach to negotiations on a ban on nuclear tests in the U.N. Political and International Security Committee.

The countries propose the renewal of the 1963 contract on a partial ban on nuclear tests, with the aim of calling an international conference which would expand the contract into a new one on a comprehensive ban on nuclear tests.

Under the provisions of the initial contract, the nuclear powers are obliged to call a conference if it is called for by one third of the signatory states.

The non-nuclear countries hope that their initiative will strengthen support in the United Nations. They see in it also an effort to give a multilateral character to an exceptionally significant question, which has so far been a subject of U.S.-Soviet talks.

Next year is the 25th anniversary of the contract on a partial ban of nuclear tests. It is, therefore, time that the expectations raised by the first contract be enriched by a new quality.

## Politburo Approves Results of Al-Asad Visit

*AU121045 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Nov 87 p 1*

[Text] The BCP Central Committee Politburo has been briefed on the results of the official and friendly visit paid to Bulgaria by Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. His tour took place from 20 to 23 October at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The Politburo stressed that this visit, as well as the joint documents that have been signed, have given a new impetus to the traditionally friendly relations between the Bulgarian and Syrian nations. These ties are based on mutual respect and sincere friendship, as expressed by the 1985 Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, signed by the two countries' top party and state leaders.

The Politburo expressed its satisfaction with the identical or similar positions of the two countries on all the international issues discussed. The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Syrian Arab Republic fully support Soviet initiatives on disarmament, removing the threat of nuclear war, and creating a comprehensive system to guarantee world peace and security. They greet the agreement in principle between the USSR and the United States to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles as an opportunity for a historic breakthrough in nuclear disarmament.

The two countries back the just solution of regional conflicts and the elimination of all forms of expansion, hegemony, and neocolonialism. They oppose any interference in the internal affairs of states, and support the right of nations to self-determination and equal international relations. The sides stressed their support for Soviet initiatives to convene an international conference under UN auspices on a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The Politburo highly evaluated the personal contribution of the two leaders, their creative approach, and the innovative ideas developed during their talks. These ideas outline new roads for the effective implementation of agreements reached in various fields. They also open new prospects for the traditional relations of cooperation and friendship between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The BCP Central Committee Politburo voiced its confidence that the implementation of these accords will raise the level of Bulgarian-Syrian friendship and cooperation still higher. It instructed the appropriate organs to adopt concrete measures to carry out the tasks resulting from these agreements.

## Tanchev Meets GDR Peasants' Party Delegation

*AU101919 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 10 Nov 87*

["Cooperation Between Agrarian Parties"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 10 (BTA)—Talks were held here today between a delegation of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union headed by its secretary, Mr Petur Tanchev, first deputy president of the State Council, and a delegation of the Democratic Peasants' Party of Germany headed by its chairman, Mr Guenther Maleuda, deputy chairman of the Council of State of the GDR. The GDR delegation is here at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union.

The participants in the talks outlined the ways for the further activation and improvement of the cooperation between the two parties which promotes the broadening of the relations between Bulgaria and the GDR in the political, economic and cultural fields.

Mr Tanchev and his guests from the GDR noted the great importance of the meetings between Mr Zhivkov and Mr Honecker and the agreements they reached last October.

The agrarian politicians exchanged information on the tasks the two parties have set themselves as true allies of the BCP and the SED of Germany in the construction of socialism and the development of agriculture in particular.

The participants in the meeting expressed their parties' support and approval for the process of restructuring and acceleration under way in the Soviet Union which, they believe, is of great significance for socialism and peace in the world.

## Meeting of European Journalists Opens

*AU101433 Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Sofia, November 10 (BTA)—A meeting of journalists from the European countries started today in Sofia. The aim of the Bulgarian hosts is to provide the foreign guests with more information on the innovative processes underway in Bulgaria, to enable them through talks with competent people and visits around the country to get acquainted with restructuring in Bulgaria.

The meeting is organized as a response to the interest shown abroad in the economic and social changes in this country. As it was mentioned at the opening of the meeting by Mr Boyan Traykov, chairman of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists and BTA director general, a number of articles on Bulgaria have been printed in the foreign press since July, this year. There has hardly ever been such great interest in Bulgaria's problems and successes.

Representatives of the mass media from England, the GDR, Greece, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Hungary, France, the FRG, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia and Sweden were briefed on the new moments in the work of the National Assembly, on the changes in the government and territorial structures, in the economy. There will be discussions on foreign policy and restructuring in the cultural sphere, as well as visits to different enterprises and associations around the country.

The guests showed greatest interest in the processes of restructuring and self-government.

The meeting ends on November 14.

### Freight, Passenger Trains Collide 9 Nov

*AU101818 Sofia BTA in English 1801 GMT 10 Nov 87*

["Second Engineer Killed in Railway Accident"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 10 (BTA)—At 2041 hours local time [1841 GMT] on November 9, passenger train No. 24 from Ruse to Sofia collided with a freight train shunting close to the railway station of Dolni Dubnik (northern Bulgaria). The accident occurred as a result of an improperly executed shunting of the freight train. The engine of the passenger train, one passenger carriage and three freight cars were derailed. The passenger train's assistant engineer died in the crash. None of the passengers was hurt. Traffic on the line was quickly restored.

### 'Shortcomings' in Town's Reconstruction Noted

*AU101209 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Nov 87 p 2*

[Report by special correspondent Stefan Severin from Strazhitsa: "The Town Does Not Believe in Promises"]

[Excerpts] No one in Strazhitsa still deludes himself into thinking that he will not spend a second winter in a trailer. After all, 11 months have elapsed since that terrifying earthquake, and the results of work regarding the implementation of important government documents fall far short of expectations.

I will once more recall the figures that should not be forgotten by those on whose initiative and businesslike approach the timely repair of the damage caused by the earthquake depends. Of 13,327 buildings in Strazhitsa municipality, 9,355 have been demolished, while 7,894 dwellings cannot be restored. The total amount of damage comes to 500 million leva.

We are deliberately recalling the data to make it more obvious just how little has been done. The recent completion of the first house in Strazhitsa was virtually a media event, while plans call for 437 houses to be commissioned by the end of 1987. Today, 232 permanent homes are under construction, while 135 building sites are waiting for construction workers. [passage omitted]

Regardless of how many figures we cite, the truth remains the same: Nearly 1,000 families will spend another winter under extremely difficult conditions, namely, in trailers. This is because only 11 months ago Strazhitsa was deluged with generous promises and pledges of assistance from leaders of building organizations and okrug people's councils. Later on, though, they forgot about or implemented these promises reluctantly. As early as this summer, it appeared that government deadlines were not being met. Concern about lagging behind was expressed as early as then, and the delays are getting worse.

There is something wrong with the organization of work, even on the Veliko Turnovo Okrug People's Council. The construction of individual dwellings by the Building-Assembling Combine did not begin on time. The reinforcement of certain building blocks was entrusted to the Town Development and Communal Management economic enterprise by the municipalities in the okrug, which do not have sufficient authority or experience in high-rise construction. [passage omitted]

It is no exaggeration to say that Strazhitsa no longer believes in promises, but is interested in real, practical results. Precisely such results are in short supply for the time being. Can we hope that the shortcomings of the last 11 months will not be repeated in the future? No one here dares to give an affirmative answer, because the work of all the contractors has not been fully mobilized.

Editorial Note: [subhead]

What has been done to rebuild the devastated homes and restore the faith of man in normal living conditions 11 months after the tragic earthquake? Have the various organizations and departments done a good job of implementing the commitments they have assumed? Are initiatives being taken? Is the contribution of local leaders and the people themselves sufficient to overcome existing problems? How are the responsibilities in solving specific, urgent, and long-term problems being discharged?

Our special correspondent will seek an answer to these and other questions in his report to be published next week.

## Norwegian Bugging Allegations Denied

*AU120832 Paris AFP in English 2353 GMT 12 Nov 87*

[Text] Prague, Nov 12 (AFP)—Czechoslovakia has rejected allegations by Norway that its secret services planted electronic listening devices in the Norwegian Embassy here, Norwegian diplomats said here on Wednesday.

In a strong protest issued on Tuesday, the Norwegian authorities had said that hidden microphones and other listening devices had been found on the premises during a security check.

"We see this as a serious matter," Foreign Ministry spokesman Per Paust had said.

The Czechoslovak ambassador to Norway was summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Oslo on Wednesday to receive the protest.

## Ethiopia's Mengistu Leads Delegation on Visit

### Arrives 10 Nov

*LD101745 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Prague Nov 10 (CTK)—An Ethiopian party and state delegation opened a visit to Czechoslovakia today, headed by General Secretary of the Ethiopian Workers' Party and President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The visit is taking place at the invitation of General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President Gustav Husak.

A special plane with the Ethiopian guests aboard landed in Bratislava due to bad weather in Prague. Members of the delegation were then driven to Prague in cars. In the afternoon they were welcomed at Prague Castle by Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, party Presidium member and Premier Lubomir Strougal, members of the Communist Party Presidium and other officials.

Official relations between Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia were established after the First World War. They were severed after Italy's occupation of Ethiopia in 1936, which was not acknowledged by the Czechoslovak Government, just as the Ethiopian Government later did not acknowledge Czechoslovakia's occupation by Hitler Germany.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries were raised to embassy level on July 17, 1959. In the same year Ethiopia became the first African country with which Czechoslovakia signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation.

A new stage in the development of bilateral relations was opened up by the victory of the Ethiopian revolution in 1974 after which close contacts between the two countries were established in all spheres. An important part in this respect was played by frequent visits exchanged by the leaders of the two countries. A declaration on relations of friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and socialist Ethiopia was signed in conclusion of an official visit to Czechoslovakia by Ethiopia's top representative Mengistu Haile Mariam.

During the visit to Ethiopia in September 1981 by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak a new treaty of friendship and cooperation valid for 20 years was signed.

Economic relations and trade between the two countries have a long tradition and have been developing intensively. The first trade agreement was signed in 1934 and at present cooperation is conducted under a trade agreement of 1976 and an agreement on economic cooperation of 1986. An inter-governmental commission for economic, commercial and scientific-technological cooperation was set up in 1981.

Ethiopia is Czechoslovakia's important trade partner on the African Continent. In 1986, trade between the two countries reached 10.4 million dollars and has been further expanding.

Czechoslovakia exports to Ethiopia mainly complete plants. It recently supplied equipment for a textile plant at Combolichia worth 8.6 million dollars, for a brewery at Harar worth 8.3 million dollars and mills at Awasa. At present, Czechoslovakia has been building a hydroelectric power plant at Malka Wakana in cooperation with the Soviet Union, which is the major supplier. The value of supplies of Czechoslovak technology is 32 million roubles including 4.25 million roubles which Czechoslovakia granted Ethiopia as a gift.

Czechoslovakia exports to Ethiopia also medical instruments, material for the textile and shoemaking industries glassware and glass products.

Ethiopia exports to Czechoslovakia mainly hides, skins and leather products. The two countries have been developing cultural relations under an agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation signed in 1978 and a program of cultural cooperation for the 1985-1987 period signed in 1985. On the basis of these documents Ethiopian students study at Czechoslovak universities. An Ethiopian folk ensemble arrived in Czechoslovakia last June and his [as received] performances met with great success.

Czechoslovakia expresses its solidarity with the Ethiopian people by granting material and technical assistance to the country free of charge. In the 1981-1985 period this assistance reached 71.2 million crowns and in 1986 32.5 million crowns. Medicaments and food worth 4 million crowns were sent to the Ethiopian people in 1985 as a gift of Czechoslovak workers to Ethiopia hit by drought.

### Holds Talks With Husak

*LD102333 Prague CTK in English 2021 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Prague Nov 10 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak and Mengistu Haile Mariam, Ethiopian Workers' Party general secretary and president, opened talks at Prague Castle today.

The talks were further attended on the Czechoslovak side by Vasil Bilak, Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, Federal Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle, head of the President's Office Frantisek Salda, First Deputy Defence Minister Colonel General Karel Rusov, First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Frantisek Langer, head of the President's Military Office Lieutenant General Jiri Necas, and Czechoslovak Ambassador to Ethiopia Eduard Kukan.

Present on the Ethiopian side were Deputy Chairman of the State Council Yusuf Ahmed, Secretary of the Workers' Party Central Committee Ashagre Yigletu, the President's Assistant in the Presidential Office Mengistu Gemechu, Ethiopian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Wondwossen Hailu and Deputy Defence Minister Major General Abebe Wolde Mariam.

Gustav Husak and Mengistu Haile Mariam noted with satisfaction that their countries have identical views on the main international questions. They appreciated the important role of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Organization of African Unity as factors in international relations.

Mengistu Haile Mariam appreciated the development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia in all spheres and spoke in favour of their promotion. He emphasized that cooperation between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Ethiopian Workers' Party has been playing an ever more important role in these relations.

The talks took place in a cordial atmosphere and in the spirit of mutual respect and the traditional friendship between Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia.

### Husak Hosts Dinner

*LD102341 Prague CTK in English 2027 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Prague Nov 10 (CTK)—"Today's talks with Mengistu Haile Mariam proved that there is a broad scope for further extension and enrichment of relations between our countries in many spheres as well as the will and determination to raise our cooperation to a higher level", Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak said here today at a dinner in honour of the Ethiopian guests.

Czechoslovakia helps friendly Ethiopia realize its exacting targets. In the forthcoming period, it will strive to ensure further development and greater balance of mutual economic relations.

"Czechoslovakia actively supports the joint peace program of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It participates with its own initiatives in the efforts to create a comprehensive system of international peace and security and welcomes the awaited signing of a Soviet-U.S. treaty on the liquidation of two classes of nuclear weapons. It believes that the December meeting of the Soviet and U.S. highest representatives will create real prerequisites for taking further concrete steps on the road towards disarmament and detente in the world", Gustav Husak emphasized.

"In its international activity, Czechoslovakia resolutely strives for a just settlement of all regional conflicts and condemns the continuing neo-colonialist practices and exploitation of developing countries by world imperialism which, together with the burden of foreign debts, substantially limits the possibilities of their socio-economic development".

"Czechoslovakia fully supports the peoples of South Africa and Namibia in their heroic struggle for the liquidation of the inhuman regime of apartheid, for freedom and independence as well as the struggle of the African Front-Line States against the aggressive policy of South Africa."

"The people of Socialist Czechoslovakia highly appreciate the foreign policy of Ethiopia, its consistent anti-imperialist orientation, its important share in the work of the Organization of African Unity and its active and principled stands asserted in the Non-aligned Movement and the United Nations", Gustav Husak emphasized in conclusion.

### Mengistu Delivers Toast

*LD102345 Prague CTK in English 2048 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Prague Nov 10 (CTK)—General Secretary of the Ethiopian Workers' Party and President Mengistu Haile Mariam has appealed to the international community to intensify effort for enforcing mandatory and comprehensive economic sanctions against South Africa in order to make it end its policy of oppression and its attempts to destabilize the front-line states.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honour here today the Ethiopian top representative emphasized that his country fully supports the disarmament proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and other socialist states.

Ethiopia will further untiringly strive for the preservation of world peace on the ground of the United Nations, the organization of African Unity and the Nonaligned Movement, Mengistu Haile Mariam stressed.

He voiced thanks, in the name of the Ethiopian people, to the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the government and the people for the all round aid to Ethiopia which was of decisive significance for the triumph of the

Ethiopian Revolution, and expressed the conviction that relations between the peoples of Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia and their joint struggle for world peace will further strengthen.

### Receives State Award

*LD102348 Prague CTK in English 2053 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Prague Nov 10 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak presented here today General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and President Mengistu Haile Mariam the highest Czechoslovak state award, the Czechoslovak Order of the White Lion First Class With Chain.

Gustav Husak highly appreciated the share of Mengistu Haile Mariam in extending cooperation between the two parties and pointed out his personal contribution to strengthening friendship between the two nations as well as his important role in Ethiopia, Africa and the world politics.

Mengistu Haile Mariam said that he considers the order as recognition of the policy of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia and appraisal of the successes achieved by the Ethiopian people. The working people of Ethiopia, under the leadership of their workers' party, will continue to strive to extend friendship and cooperation with the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the nations of Czechoslovakia.

Also present were Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and other Czechoslovak officials.

### Tours Poldi Steel Works

*LD112244 Prague CTK in English 1826 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Text] Prague Nov 11 (CTK)—Ethiopian Workers' Party General Secretary and President Mengistu Haile Mariam, in Czechoslovakia since yesterday, and Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak visited the Poldi Steel Works in Kladno near Prague today.

They first inspected the newest part of the works where 3.5 million tonnes of steel have been produced in two Soviet electric furnaces in the 12 years since it was built.

The Poldi plant manufactures special steels and alloys and part of the production is exported. The Ethiopian guest was most interested in joint replacements made of stainless steel.

During a meeting with representatives of the plant management and party bodies, Mengistu Haile Mariam and Gustav Husak heard about the history and prospects of the steel works which makes over one million tonnes of steel a year and exports its products to 43 countries of four continents. Its employees number 20,500.

Later today, Mengistu Haile Mariam, accompanied by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, visited the Avia Plant at Prague-Letnany which turns out some 15,000 lorries annually and plans to increase this number by six to seven thousand in the 1990-1995 period.

Czechoslovak Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle met here today with Ethiopian State Council Deputy Chairman Yusuf Ahmed, a member of the visiting Ethiopian party and state delegation.

They discussed concrete themes for expanding economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Ethiopia in the future period.

### Talks on Party Cooperation Held

*LD111931 Prague CTK in English 1621 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Text] Prague Nov 11 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium Member and Secretary Vasil Bilak and Ethiopian Workers Party Secretary Ashagre Yigletu noted today that cooperation between the two parties helps strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement and of anti-imperialist, national liberation and democratic forces.

They agreed that the relations of comradely cooperation form a firm basis of Czechoslovak-Ethiopian relations and both parties will therefore pay permanent attention to their promotion.

Vasil Bilak and Ashagre Yigletu exchanged information on the two parties' activities aimed at promoting international detente and disarmament and installing a new system of international relations based on the principles of peace and universal security. Both sides confirmed their rejection of the apartheid regime in South Africa and expressed the resolve to continue giving allround support to the national liberation struggle of the South African and Namibian people.

Ashagre Yigletu is a member of an official Ethiopian top-level delegation which arrived in Czechoslovakia Tuesday.

### Paper Analyzes Meeting of Parties in Moscow

*AU101246 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Nov 87 p 8*

[Article by Milan Jelinek in the "We Comment" column: "Dialogue That Leads to Progress"]

[Text] Delegations from 178 political parties and movements have held 2 days of talks in Moscow. This was a truly exceptional event, one that is new on the international scene. It is of particular significance. The very number of participants, representing political views and the intellectual maturing of many millions of inhabitants of our planet, speaks for itself. It is also significant that they gathered on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, a revolution that initiated the

stage of social processes and transformations, and on whose ideological contribution, stimuli, and legacy most of them are building in their own political practice.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, tellingly said that he regarded the meeting as a display of unity in variety. The theme of unity resounded often. One could clearly feel that it was on the minds of a number of political representatives, that here there emerged a need that is being thought over and discussed. Thinking things over jointly and acting jointly—this was the concise purpose and mission of the Moscow meeting.

However, this is not unity that is prescribed in some way or predetermined. It also definitely does not proceed from short-term political plans, and even less from yesterday's ideas. The application of political concepts of the past in current conditions, in a patently qualitatively different situation would be a transgression against the principles of Marxist-Leninist teaching, would lead into a blind alley which, moreover, is getting farther away from its objective. The CPSU and the other communist parties emphasized this standpoint, and the gathering universally endorsed it.

From the democratic dialogue at the meeting it became clearly obvious how many common interests, how many identical and close views and opinions the representatives of the movements and parties who met in Moscow have. Let us say sincerely that this even surprised some of the participants. Had it not been for the meeting, discussions would still be going on about who stands where, what views predominate, what is of primary importance and what is marginal, and what the majority actually thinks. These things have now been clarified. On the basis of a collective assessment it is possible to determine where the common ground lies. There is no doubt that all those who came to Moscow agreed on two common goals—striving for the well-being of the working people and striving to eliminate the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. It showed that in essence all movements and parties are striving to achieve social progress and safeguard peace. Thus a cement has emerged, a sort of a bond of views, and this fact cannot fail to have an influence on the practical political activity of the individual parties. And here we have the idea of a broad democratic, progressive front, which associates movements and parties on the basis of voluntary decision, of one's own recognized need, an association which they regard to be necessary, useful for them, and which will help them to fulfill the plans that are being set for the benefit of the working people of the country in which they are active.

The ability of the progressive movement to unite in the sense of following a common course of action at times of danger has already been tested in history and has proved its viability and justification. Democratic coalition on popular fronts jointly opposed the danger of fascism. They were and are an effective instrument in the struggle for social progress and revolutionary changes, and they were proclaimed and asserted by communists. The idea of democratic fronts, which was put forward by the communist movement, is evidence of its pioneering and innovative nature.

Today the main danger is nuclear war, and there are the extremely reactionary and militarist forces that have come into being on the soil of imperialism, there are the universal problems, millions of people are on the move, and one speaks with concern about the fate of human civilization in general. At the Moscow gathering the following fundamental question was correctly asked: has the time not come when we must join forces?

No one is being asked to give up his principles and certain political practices; after all life itself, as always, will show who was right, and who is today mistaken as regards assessing certain issues. Some parties from the bourgeois countries expressed their standpoints in a needlessly polemical and virulent way. These cases were in dwindling minority. Nevertheless they showed that culture in mutual relations and the art of dialogue must be learned. Some disputes of the past were unnecessary, and this is admitted also by a number of political movements from Western Europe. Kalevi Sorsa, deputy chairman of the Socialist International, was one who spoke about it. The Soviet hosts and representatives of other communist parties approached these questions prudently and soberly. In every opinion they were looking for the positive, for the mutually beneficial, for what unites us and not what divides us.

The important thing is that a new dynamism has emerged in the progressive movement, which was born in our common world full of conflicts. A new political strength is pouring into the progressive movement, which can multiply its influence on world events, provided that the democratic dialogue, which yields such findings and experience—with other means that can be neither determined nor revealed—will continue to develop. Like everything that is new, it will have its snags, difficulties, and birth pangs, but it has already begun.

### Soviet Friendship Delegation Departs

*AU101239 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Nov 87 p 2*

[CTK report in the "News in Brief" column: "Soviet Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A delegation from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society headed by Aleksandr Zhuganov, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Czechoslovak Friendship Society and RSFSR deputy minister of higher and secondary specialized education, left Prague for home on Saturday [7 November]. The group had taken part in the CSSR's celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

## State Department's Whitehead Pays Visit

### Welcomed by Fischer

*LD101545 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1348 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Berlin, 10 Nov (ADN)—John C. Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, arrived in the GDR at noon today. He was welcomed by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the two politicians opened their talks, which focus on a broad range of subjects concerning the international situation and the development of relations between the GDR and the United States.

This is Whitehead's first visit to the GDR. He is accompanied by William Bodde, deputy assistant secretary for European and Canadian Affairs at the U.S. State Department, Franis J. Meehan, the U.S. ambassador to the GDR, and leading members of the staff of the State Department and the U.S. Embassy in the GDR.

### Holds Talks With Fischer

*AU121128 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 87 pp 2, 3*

[Report on talks between Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, and John C. Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, at an official dinner in East Berlin on 10 November: "Exchange of Views Between the GDR and the United States"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)— Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and John C. Whitehead, the American deputy secretary of state, met Tuesday for an official talk in Berlin. Oskar Fischer and John C. Whitehead welcomed the opportunity to hold a deep exchange of views on current international problems and on the state of, and prospects for, relations between the GDR and the United States.

During the businesslike and constructive talk, Oskar Fischer said he hoped Whitehead's first visit to the GDR would also provide an opportunity for him to acquaint himself firsthand with the lives and efforts for peace of GDR citizens.

Oskar Fischer spoke about the GDR's policy, which is directed toward guaranteeing peace and international security, and is always loyal to the legacy of antifascist fighters. He noted that it would do everything to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil. The GDR is trying with its own active contribution to add more stability and predictability at the sensitive dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The GDR foreign minister reaffirmed his country's support for the conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the worldwide elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles. He expressed the GDR's hope that the USSR and the United States would give a new impetus to the security and disarmament process at a meeting between their leading representatives, and would agree to concrete measures to stop the arms race on earth and prevent it from spreading into space.

John C. Whitehead highlighted the U.S. Administration's readiness to conclude an agreement with the USSR on the global elimination of their medium-range and operational-tactical nuclear missiles.

In the course of the discussion, Oskar Fischer and John C. Whitehead concurred in stating that a further improvement in relations between the GDR and the United States would benefit the two countries and peoples and would serve the cause of an improved international climate. There must be better mutual understanding as a basis for greater predictability through an intensification of political dialogue. The two sides agreed to open up fresh areas of mutually advantageous cooperation on the basis of mutual interest.

The two men spoke in favor of continuing the exchange of political views and the further shaping of bilateral cooperation. They discussed the next steps and measures to be taken.

The meeting at the GDR Foreign Ministry was attended by Kurt Nier, deputy GDR foreign minister; William Bodde, deputy assistant secretary at the U.S. State Department; U.S. Ambassador Francis J. Meehan, and experts from both sides.

### Visits Jewish Community

*AU121129 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 87 p 2*

[Report on visit by John C. Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, to the Jewish community in Berlin on 10 November: "U.S. Politician Visits Jewish Community in Berlin"]

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—John C. Whitehead, the U.S. deputy secretary of state, visited Berlin's Jewish community on Tuesday afternoon [10 November]. In front of the ruins of the New Synagogue on Oranienburger Street, the guest was welcomed by Dr Peter Kirchner, chairman of the Jewish community. Kirchner explained that here, and at the memorial on Grosser Hamburger Street last Sunday, many citizens of Berlin, including fellow Jewish citizens and former antifascist resistance fighters, laid wreaths to pay tribute to the city's 55,000 Jews murdered by the Nazis.

In a subsequent talk in the Jewish community building, Whitehead was briefed on the September selection of an American rabbi, Isaac Neuman, to look after the spiritual welfare of the members of the GDR's Jewish communities. The U.S. ambassador to the GDR, Francis J. Meehan, and members of the State Department staff were also present.

In the evening, Oskar Fischer gave a dinner in honor of John C. Whitehead, and toasts were exchanged. Among those invited to the Palais Unter den Linden were Hermann Axen, chairman of the foreign affairs committee in the People's Chamber, and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Dr Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the State Council; Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other public figures from the Republic and the delegation accompanying the U.S. politician. Before and during the official dinner, Whitehead had talks with Hermann Axen and other guests.

### Fischer Gives Toast at Dinner

*LD102116 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 87 p 2*

[Toast by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, at a dinner in honor of John C. Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, in East Berlin on 10 November: "Signals for Peaceful Coexistence Among States and Peoples"].

[Text] Minister Whitehead, Ladies and Gentlemen, Dear Friends:

It gives me pleasure to welcome you, Mr Minister, and your entourage once again.

I believe that your first working day in the GDR was filled with useful talks on questions that concern us all, questions of mankind's survival and the development of relations between our two states. It is no secret to anyone that the GDR and the United States embody different social systems and belong to opposing alliances. It is therefore important to underline here that we have not kept quiet about this difference but have respected it.

Moreover, we succeeded in concentrating not on what divides us, but on approaching each other's position and discussing, in an equally factual and balanced manner, a broad range of problems. This means that we have established greater clarity in the assessment of each other's views and positions, a better understanding of each other's motives and, finally, even noted similar positions on several important issues. It is here, Mr Minister, that we see the meaning and usefulness of political dialogue and we assume that the latter will give a valuable impetus today and in the future to the development of relations between the GDR and the United States.

In the nuclear-space age there is no acceptable alternative to this dialogue and peaceful coexistence among states and peoples. The GDR proceeds from the premise that good bilateral cooperation must benefit both sides. Such cooperation is advantageous when it heeds the sovereignty, equality, and independence of the partners, respects the principle of noninterference in internal affairs, and strictly preserves the legitimate interests of all parties involved. This is in line with the historical experience of the GDR, which, as a state in the heart of Europe, has done and will continue to do everything to ensure that the legacy of all the fighters against fascism—never again to unleash war from German soil—is fulfilled. This great goal is also served by the statement in the joint communique on the official visit to the FRG by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. That declaration noted that "in view of the responsibility which has arisen out of their joint history, the GDR and the FRG must make special efforts for peaceful coexistence in Europe." Precisely to this end, the GDR holds a close and fruitful dialogue with all states that desire it, but particularly the European countries. For this purpose, it actively promotes the CSCE process on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole. To this end, finally, it submitted proposals for the creation of a corridor free of nuclear weapons and a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe.

Mr Minister, even if our two states are far apart geographically, they can nevertheless strive for good-neighborly relations with each other. The GDR has submitted concrete proposals for this.

It is our firm conviction that progress in relations between the GDR and the United States can and must be achieved. Good relations are not a gift from one side to the other, but benefit both sides and, moreover, improve the international climate. And who would not want to do everything to set a good example for peaceful coexistence among states and peoples?

The GDR remains willing to discuss all questions constructively on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and to help work for mutually acceptable solutions. Here it is certain that the inviolability of the postwar order is a very important condition for the strengthening of peace and the creation of a system of guaranteed security. Such a system is in the interests of all states.

Our common desire to see an agreement on the elimination of American and Soviet medium-range missiles concluded this year and speedily implemented is both gratifying and encouraging. The GDR welcomes the agreed summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan on 7 December in Washington, and hopes for results that will promote a drastic reduction in strategic offensive weapons and the strengthening of the ABM Treaty.

We wish the highest representatives of your country and the USSR every success in their negotiations, which are of such importance for mankind's secure and peaceful future.

I hope, esteemed Mr Whitehead, that you have had a pleasant stay in Berlin so far. The next few hours will hold further interesting meetings and talks for you. I hope that you will return home with many personal

impressions of life in the GDR, and of its people, who pursue their career and vocation with dedication, and that this will not be your last stay in our country.

I ask you to convey my best wishes to Secretary of State Shultz. Mr Minister, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to raise your glass and to drink to the strengthening of peace, the constructive development of relations between our states, and the health of all those present.

### Holds Talks With Honecker

*LD111012 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0947 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received John C. Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, for an exchange of views in the State Council offices this morning. Their talks center on international problems, as well as the further development of political dialogue and relations between both states.

The session was also attended by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer; State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler; Heinz Birch, deputy director of a department in the Foreign Ministry; William Bodde, deputy assistant secretary at the U.S. Department of State; and Francis J. Meehan, U.S. ambassador to the GDR.

### Further Report

*LD111317 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1213 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John C. Whitehead for an exchange of views at the State Council offices on Wednesday. The talk focused on international problems, as well as the further development of political dialogue and bilateral relations.

Erich Honecker spoke in detail about the GDR's peace policy, which seeks to achieve security, disarmament, and cooperation. He emphasized its constructive contribution to reducing the danger of a nuclear war and to implementing the disarmament program of the Warsaw Pact nations.

Erich Honecker emphasized that the GDR welcomes the agreement reached at the meetings of the USSR and U.S. foreign ministers in Moscow and Washington as an important step on the path to overcoming confrontation and stabilizing the global political situation.

The GDR unequivocally backs the agreement on the elimination of the nuclear medium-range missiles of the two superpowers, to which it has made no small contribution. The signing and implementation of this important accord will make it possible to fully open the door to the era of comprehensive nuclear and conventional disarmament.

The State Council chairman expressed the GDR's satisfaction with the agreement to hold another Soviet-U.S. summit this year. The GDR hopes that it will produce important stimuli for a turn for the better in the world, as well as for the continuation of the disarmament process.

Erich Honecker expressly underlined the GDR's belief that disarmament in one sphere should not be endangered by counterarming in another. Thus, the reduction of strategic nuclear offensive potentials in the context of strengthening the ABM regime, a ban on chemical weapons, and a complete ban on nuclear explosions top the agenda of international politics.

The U.S. deputy secretary of state explained his country's position on a number of current world political questions, including the problem of arms and international sources of conflict.

He emphasized the interest of the United States in concluding a treaty with the USSR on the global elimination of their medium-range missiles and the readiness of the U.S. President to take part in another Soviet-U.S. summit.

The U.S. politician made it clear that the United States wants to adhere to the CSCE process and accorded primary importance to Basket Three of the Helsinki Final Act.

In the course of the conversation, the participants discussed the state and prospects of GDR-U.S. relations.

They agreed to work harder for a more intensive dialogue between the governments of both states, to continue developing bilateral relations, and to move toward the solution of unresolved questions on the basis of equality and reciprocal benefit.

The meeting at the State Council offices took place in an open and businesslike atmosphere. The participants described the talks as useful and constructive. [passage omitted]

### Briefs Press on Visit

*LD111748 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Text] Berlin, 11 Nov (ADN)—John C. Whitehead, U.S. deputy secretary of state, has described his talks with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and with other GDR politicians, as very interesting and

useful. At a news conference in Berlin today, Whitehead noted his belief that the meetings contribute to an atmosphere conducive to progress in bilateral relations. This visit has made a contribution which gives a fresh impetus to dialogue, in both qualitative and quantitative terms. The improvement of relations between the GDR and the United States is a challenge. However, he is convinced that conditions for realistic, appropriate progress in specific problems exist if the two sides make an effort. The official said he had suggested step-by-step progress in improving bilateral ties. He explained that he got the impression that the GDR is also interested in bringing the two countries closer together. He specified some areas where the United States wants to see progress and mentioned some fields where the United States could take action. The U.S. politician named trade, the economy, culture, science, and the exchange of students as possible areas for the expansion of relations. The growth of trade could help improve political relations and promote peaceful coexistence.

Whitehead added that he gave a briefing about the forthcoming visit to the United States by General Secretary Gorbachev and America's views on what can be achieved at the summit. In addition, human rights, regional problems, the fight against international terrorism, and other specific bilateral questions, such as the pecuniary claims of the United States, were discussed as well.

In response to a question on the problem of human rights, Whitehead said he believes that the two sides now have a better understanding of each others' views. There are differing definitions of human rights and the concept of freedom. Whitehead referred to his meeting with Dr Peter Kirchner, chairman of Berlin's Jewish community, and expressed his satisfaction that the GDR Government had given him a chance to acquaint himself with religious life.

Whitehead was also questioned as to whether he used his talks to ask when the "wall" would disappear. He responded that State Council Chairman Erich Honecker and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer clarified that the conditions which led to its construction would have to disappear first.

Whitehead pointed out that the improvement of ties between the United States and the USSR had a positive impact on overall East-West relations. Such an improvement created favorable conditions for progress. Summing up his visit, he said that he had spent an interesting day and a half in the GDR and believes that the dialogue had taken on a new quality. He hopes for even further-reaching developments in the future.

## MSZMP Central Committee Holds Meeting

### Plenum Opens

*LD111026 Budapest MTI in English 0920 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Text] Budapest, November 11 (MTI)—The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party started a session in Budapest on Wednesday. The Central Committee is discussing reports on topical international and foreign policy affairs, and on topical issues of ideological work.

### Kadar Chairs Session

*LD111856 Budapest MTI in English 1749 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Text] Budapest, November 11 (MTI)—The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party held a session on November 11, 1987 under the chairmanship of HSWP General Secretary Janos Kadar.

The Central Committee discussed and adopted the reports on topical international and foreign policy issues and ideological work.

A communique is to be issued on the session.

## National Currency Devalued by 5 Percent

*LD101856 Budapest MTI in English 1800 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Budapest, November 10 (MTI)—In keeping with next year's changes in the Hungarian system of regulators and in the interest of continuous foreign trade turnover, on November 11, 1987 the rate of the forint is to be devalued by 5 per cent against the convertible currencies.

## GDR Family Attempts To Flee to Austria

*LD101852 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] A family from the GDR has tried to cross from Hungary to Austria in a stolen truck. Ottmar Heinz Schubert, 34, tried to break through a barrier at the border point in Koeszeg last night. Two adults were slightly injured by the impact, and the children were taken to Szombathely Hospital for observation. The vehicle was badly damaged. The investigation into the case continues.

## Nemeth To Tour South America 'Shortly'

*LD102310 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Budapest, November 10 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, is shortly to pay official visits to the Federal Republic of Brazil, the Eastern Republic of Uruguay and the Republic of Argentina on the invitation of Presidents Jose Sarney, Julio Maria Sanguinetti and Raul Alfonsin.

## Further on Visit of CSSR'S Havlin

### Continues Talks

*LD102304 Prague CTK in English 1610 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Budapest Nov 10 (CTK)—Visiting Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Havlin continued his talks with Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee Lenard Pal here today.

They discussed the possibilities of the further extension of bilateral cooperation in culture, science and education.

Josef Havlin, currently on a two-day working visit to Hungary, inspected earlier in the day the Meriklon enterprise where he was acquainted with research into and application of biotechnologies in Hungarian agriculture.

Later today, Deputy General Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Gyorgy Lazar received Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Josef Havlin at the close of his working visit to Hungary.

The two sides informed each other of the results achieved in education, science and culture and ways how to solve problems in this sphere.

### MTI Summarizes Visit

*LD102336 Budapest MTI in English 2104 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Budapest, November 10 (MTI)—Josef Havlin, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, paid a visit to Hungary November 9-10 on the invitation of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party. He met Gyorgy Lazar, deputy general secretary of the HSWP.

Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, held cordial comradely talks with the secretary of the CPC Central Committee on the implementation of resolutions from the 13th HSWP and 17th CPC Congresses, and actual tasks of party work in the field of ideology and education. They agreed that, with reliance on the results attained in the development of bilateral links and starting from the current tasks of socialist building work, further moves have to be taken to renew the content and increase the efficiency of scientific, technical, cultural and educational cooperation. It was stressed that the

consistent implementation of Lenin's nationality policy contributes to the further strengthening of the relations of the two countries and the friendship of the two peoples.

On Tuesday Josef Havlin left Hungary.

## Judit Csehak Pays Visit to Italy 6-10 Nov

### Reviews Bilateral Ties

*LD102324 Budapest MTI in English 1935 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Rome, November 10 (MTI)—Judit Csehak, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and deputy chairwoman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, paid a visit to Italy from November 6 to 10 on the occasion of the Hungarian cultural, economic and scientific days series. In Rome she met Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Goria, and held talks with Giuliano Amato, deputy prime minister and minister of the treasury, foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti and members of the government, including Antonio Gava, minister of finance, Rosa Jervolino, minister of extraordinary affairs, and Carlo Vizzini, minister of the cultural heritage.

The parties to the talks noted with satisfaction that the considerable improvement in the two countries' relations since the latest prime ministerial meeting has created favourable conditions for progress in strengthening relations in a number of areas. They agreed that further measures have to be taken by both parties towards this end. The leaders of the Italian Government assured the Hungarian deputy prime minister of their support for the early conclusion of an agreement between Hungary and the European Economic Community.

The talks of Judit Csehak were attended by Istvan Torok, under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Hungarian co-chairman of the Hungarian-Italian Economic, Technical and Industrial Cooperation Joint Committee, and Dr Jozsef Benyi, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Gilberto Bonalumi, secretary of state for foreign affairs, Italian co-chairman of the joint committee. The discussions covered bilateral economic links, the further development of up-to-date forms of direct inter-company cooperation and methods to facilitate the access of Hungarian export commodities to the market.

Judit Csehak opened the Hungarian economic days in Naples and in exhibition on the 50 years of Hungarian art in Rome.

### Returns From Economic Talks

*LD102339 Budapest MTI in English 2055 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Budapest, November 10 (MTI)—On Tuesday Judit Csehak, deputy chairwoman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, returned from Italy. As reported, in Naples and Rome she attended the Hungarian days events and held talks with several members of the Italian Government.

## Brazilian Justice Minister Pays Visit

### Arrives for Talks

*LD102252 Budapest MTI in English 1530 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Budapest, November 10 (MTI)—Paulo Brossard de Souza Pinto, minister of justice of the Federative Republic of Brazil, arrived for an official visit to Hungary Tuesday, on the invitation of Minister of Justice Dr Imre Markoja.

During the visit the ministers are to give briefs on the legal life in their countries, the work of the judicial organs, and will exchange views on opportunities to develop Hungarian-Brazilian legal and judicial relations.

### Received by Nemeth

*LD102256 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Budapest, November 10 (MTI)—On Tuesday Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, met Paulo Brossard de Souza Pinto, justice minister of Brazil, currently on an official visit on the invitation of Justice Minister Imre Markoja. The Brazilian minister presented the written message sent by Jose Sarney, president of the Federal Republic of Brazil, to Karoly Nemeth on the occasion of his forthcoming official visit to Brazil.

### Pro-Solidarity Demonstrations Reported

*LD112315 Hamburg DPA in German 2235 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Warsaw (DPA)—Demonstrations in favor of the banned trade union Solidarity and greater freedom in Poland were held in several Polish towns on Wednesday evening to mark Polish Independence Day. After a church service in Warsaw, about 2,000 people carrying banners tried to make their way from the cathedral to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

The police forced the crowd back, using clubs in some cases. A number of people were arrested. The demonstrators, who included leaders and supporters of the nationalist grouping "Confederation of Independent Poland," shouted: "Lech Walesa"; "There is no freedom without Solidarity"; "Perestroyka"; and "Down with the junta." The mainly young participants threw coins at the feet of the policemen and shouted: "Young people will get even with the party." Thousands of leaflets were scattered around. [passage omitted]

Demonstrations in support of Solidarity were also reported in Gdansk, Katowice, and Krakow.

### Jaruzelski To Visit Greece 19-21 Nov

*LD111515 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski will pay an official visit to Greece from 19 to 21 November at the invitation of President Khristos Sartzetakis.

## Upcoming National Referendum Under Discussion

### 'Solidarity' Official on Boycott

*LD101528 Warsaw PAP in English 1212 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 10—*Trybuna Ludu*, quoting a statement made by Frasyniuk for the *Reuter* press agency writes that former "Solidarnosc" has on Tuesday reiterated an appeal for a boycott of the referendum.

"'If the referendum is aimed at supporting socialist economy and socialist democracy, we say no. We have been calling for reforms for many years now, so the referendum is not needed,'" *Trybuna Ludu* quoted Frasyniuk as telling *Reuter*.

"The prominent officials of former 'Solidarnosc,' as one sees, unmask themselves as adamant foes of the socialist option of development. They also acknowledge that the 'reforms' proposed by them were aimed at, as one can easily deduce, the unmaking of socialism. Some time ago they denied this though the substance of their activities was unequivocal," the daily commented.

### PRON Secretary Interviewed

*PM101247 Zielona Gora GAZETA LUBUSKA in Polish 16 Oct 87 pp 1,4*

[Interview with Jerzy Swiderski, general secretary of the PRON National Council, by correspondent Irena Scholl; date and place not given]

[Text] [Scholl] Why was it PRON, of all our organizations, that came up with the initiative to hold a referendum within a field as difficult and "thankless" as that of reforming the state and the economy?

[Swiderski] The referendum itself, as an institution, is a "child" of PRON. The first congress recognized the necessity of introducing it into the state's political system because, as history teaches us, dialogue is vitally necessary for the Polish people. And it is not only necessary between the authorities and the general public: It is equally essential among individual citizens, social groups, strata, and classes. An old adage claims that there are always as many opinions as there are Poles. But in matters of major importance for the whole nation, we must reach an agreement and lay down the rules of the game.

[Scholl] And has the time arrived for that?

[Swiderski] We believe it has. Our proposal was seconded by the PZPR Central Committee and the allied parties, and at its 10 October "reform" session the Sejm decided that the referendum would be held as early as 29 November.

Why a referendum? Because if we do not ask our people openly about issues of major importance today, we will not be able to carry out the profound transformations that we intend to introduce. We will have to choose the most important out of a vast number of significant questions. At the second congress we talked about the need to continue the reform of the political system and to radically transform the economy. Obviously, one can see similar needs and opinions in other socialist countries. But it is essential to find out how far society is prepared to let these processes and transformations go. Is it ready to willingly bear the burden of temporary hardships and sacrifices for the sake of enjoying a higher living standard in the not-too-distant future?

[Scholl] Reforms always contain an element of risk and in every human being there lurks a conservative streak. That is especially true in light of the fact that the reform was launched unsuccessfully, both because of the crisis and of the half-measures applied. Do you not think that asking the public how we should proceed is also risky?

[Swiderski] Constructing an efficient economy open to new initiatives and progressive methods, operating in accordance with objective laws of economy, and at the same time strategically planned, is a hard task both for the authorities and the population. But it is also an

exciting challenge! This applies to the ambitious, the courageous, the young—and we know that the majority of the working population in Poland is very young.

We believe that it is possible to get the population to join the game by offering them open encouragement. That is especially true when one recalls that the prevailing passivity and apathy of a large proportion of the population hinders the reform just as much as any type of bureaucracy or passion for applying "manual control" to economic processes may. The passive attitude results mainly from people's fear that their standards of living will fall and from their knowledge of the small effect price increases instituted already and those still to come have had.

And so before 29 November, we must carry out a nationwide debate on the methods of "cranking up" the economy, so that later we can together decide the pace and social costs of reaching an equilibrium. The referendum will thus be a culmination of our joint public debate on the directions and methods of implementing the reforms. I do not deny that it will also be a test of whether democratic forms of the exercise of power are receiving authentic support.

[Scholl] So what we also want is a stimulus that would move the Polish people to take a more profound interest in the affairs of our country. Is that not so? We want something that will make us turn our attention to the problems which we often try to escape by pointing a finger at the authorities: "Let them sort it out; we have too many problems of our own."

[Swiderski] Of course. Because public-spirited "levee en masse," combined with public-spirited thinking, is a precondition for getting the country and its citizens on their feet. Some people thought that the reform would be a sort of automatic mechanism, and that it would do our work for us. This has not happened and never will.

Difficult living conditions have made most of us Poles direct our interests and energies "inward" and concentrate them on our own and our families' situation. This is understandable. But it is worth asking: How long can we go on like that? Is it enough to direct all our thrift and prudence "inward"? Is it possible for me and mine to do well when the country's economy is inefficient? After all, every sign of social corruption that we criticize so freely, such as aggression and greed, is caused by and feeds on economic imbalance.

We must, therefore, break this circle of impotence. We must allow the forces of labor and self-management bodies to take the initiative. This, too, is the point behind the reform of our method of economic management. PRON demanded this reform at its second congress, and we now see it today.

[Scholl] Our recent national history includes one previous referendum, the one in 1946. Will PRON campaign for voting "three times yes"?

[Swiderski] The formulation of both the questions and the answers will fall to a special commission appointed by the Sejm. The National Council has also been receiving proposals on this, but it is probably premature to talk about them today.

However, we are unlikely to see a repetition of the "vote three times yes!" campaign. We simply need to find out which solutions enjoy the support of the majority of the population. Participation in the referendum and the answers given in it will constitute a test of what the nation wants, of the way it chooses to follow.

[Scholl] Thank you for the interview.

## Minister Rules Out 'Official' Price Hikes

*LD102005 Warsaw PAP in English 1510 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 10—Minister of Internal Trade Jerzy Jozwiak told PAP:

The key problem on the consumer market is that this year the monetary incomes of the population are growing faster than the supplies of goods. Even with a 20-percent scale of price hikes the supply of articles is at present unable to catch up with the demand created by the growth rate of the incomes. This exerts an intensified pressure on the market. Of late purchases of durables and foodstuffs have gone up. This was directly caused by fear of the announced changes in the price-income policy. These fears are not unjustified. We will compensate hikes of official prices of key foodstuffs and fuel, power and rents. At the same time the savings accounts of the population will be valorized. This should contribute to the checking of irrational consumption expenditures for the purchase of goods and services.

Till the end of the year there will be no official price hikes, that is, regarding prices which the government is directly responsible for and which in the whole structure of turnover make up about 45 percent. We are speaking about prices of the basic kinds of bread, flour and cereals, sugar, meat and meat by-products, butter, milk, some plant fats, cigarettes and alcohol.

The current reserves and stockpiles of these articles are sufficient and the supply, proceeding along the shortest path—from industry to the stores—is adequate and shall remain so. The good results posted by agriculture and the agrofood industry create the full foundations for allaying the fears. The supply of foodstuffs in many cases exceeds the provisions of this year's plan, the reserves, on the other hand, ensure the full continuity of supply, assuming that the consumers behave normally.

There are signals about instances of shortages of some foodstuffs. They are, however, only the result of disturbances in the organization of supply and sales owing to the excessive local demand.

Fear of price hikes for durables and its consequences is a different problem. In this respect the growth of purchases is more visible. Sales of durables this October grew by 30 percent over the same period of last year.

Last year, despite the fact that government orders were fulfilled to a large extent, the durables market has not acheived a satisfactory level of balance and has destabilized of late. This especially pertains to household equipment and clothing.

Despite the well-known widespread deficit of raw materials, materials and hard-currency the latest decisions of the government presidium ensure the growth of production of these articles the supplies of which will be directed for retail sale as early as this year. The direct, non-hard-currency goods exchange between Polish and foreign, especially socialist, trade enterprises, will notably enrich the durables market. In the nearest future the implementation of the priciples of the pro-supply policy, in line with the programme of the second stage of economic reform, which chiefly envisages the pro-market orientation of the whole economy and basing it on the laws of the market, will contribute to conditions for balance on the durables market as early as next year.

There will be additional amounts of oranges, lemons, grapefruits, raisins and the like for the Christmas period. The supply of the maket will not, therefore, be worse than that which we have got accustomed to.

## Politburo Examines Socioeconomic Situation

*LD102328 Warsaw PAP in English 1929 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 10—The PUWP CC Political Bureau examined here today the present socio-economic situation in Poland and acquainted itself with the course of the reorganization of the centre and activities to be undertaken in this respect by the administration regional bodies.

The meeting adopted the documents for the 6th PUWP CC Plenum. The Political Bureau also approved of the activity of the Polish delegation at the observances of the 70th anniversary of the Great Socialist October Revolution and at the meeting of representatives of parties, movements and social and political organizations, both events held in Moscow.

The meeting adopted a report on the outcome of the Polish visit by Hungarian Premier Karoly Grosz.

## Daily Comments on Weinberger's Departure

*AU101236 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7-8 Nov p 11*

[Marian Podkowinski commentary: "Following C. Weinberger's Departure"]

[Text] President Reagan has given a warm farewell to Defense Secretary Weinberger, with whom he worked for almost the entire length of his two presidential terms. During this time, Weinberger was the undisputed architect of American arms policy, and his influence over the President, dating back to the time when Reagan was still governor of California, was not questioned by anyone.

Many of those working close to Reagan have left the White House, but Weinberger remained at his post like a concrete pillar. Therefore, his departure at a time when detente and dialogue with the USSR have become possible and a summit in Washington has been announced is symptomatic of the changes in the Reagan team.

When he learned that Weinberger was going to leave, General Brent Scowcroft, former national security adviser to President Ford and a diehard Republican, said that Reagan was going to be in a dilemma because "Weinberger has always been Reagan's heart and Shultz his brain." And now the President is going to lose his heart, said the general.

The fact that Secretary Shultz is still in office, and the fact that he is accompanied by the new defense secretary, Frank Carlucci, backed by Gen Colin Powell, who was appointed new director of the National Security Council yesterday, has had the same effect on the Republican right wing as a red cape has on a bull. This new triangle of Reagan's advisers does not appeal to them at all because it guarantees not only the signing of a treaty on Euromissiles, but also further talks with the Soviet Union until the next summit in Moscow, as Reagan has said in another radio speech.

All efforts by right-wing senators to put sand in the cogs of detente have been in vain. When General Haig, a candidate for president, said on television that he thought West European governments disapproved of the treaty on Euromissiles, no less a figure than Lord Carrington, NATO secretary general, said that the general was wrong to infer that Chancellor Kohl or Margaret Thatcher are opposed to a treaty that Reagan has recognized as possessing historic significance. In any case, the communique from the NATO defense ministers' conference in California supports Reagan's position, and countries like Belgium and Holland have said they will honor the treaty even before the Senate ratifies it.

In this context, the *Washington Post* points out that, for a long time already, any change in the Reagan team has indicated a shift in the wind that brings a change of climate to the White House. Thus, the ultra right-wing Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick's place in the American UN

delegation was taken by the more flexible former Gen Vernon Walters. Former Senator Howard Baker took Donald Regan's place in the White House, and now Carlucci has replaced Admiral Poindexter. The secretary of health and human services has also left, and there have been changes in the leadership of the FBI and CIA. In addition, Mrs Elizabeth Dole herself resigned from the Department of Transportation to conduct the presidential campaign of her husband, Senator Robert Dole. Also gone are Richard Perle, an unyielding "hawk," and White House publicity chief Patrick Buchanan, an arch-conservative.

So the Republican right wing surrounding Reagan has been seriously weakened. In view of the fact that Reagan's economic policies have not provided the expected results and have caused a serious crash on the stock market, it is not until the end of his presidency that President Reagan can talk of changes to the disarmament dialogue with the Soviet Union.

In this connection, another situation has arisen that may also help Vice President Bush in his election campaign. His chances are considered good, though it is too early for a final assessment. In any case, his competitor, Senator Robert Dole, is not making a good impression nowadays, especially since he began to criticize President Reagan's disarmament policy.

It so happens that dialogue with the Soviet Union is a major trump card for Bush in this election campaign, and is also a new feature of the present situation in Washington before the December summit, to which Washington is attaching increasingly greater importance.

## Danish Foreign Minister Pays Visit

### Talks With Orzechowski

*PM101131 Copenhagen DET FRI AKTUELT in Danish 3 Nov 87 p 11*

[Peter Bergen dispatch: "Danish-Polish Normalization"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw—Both sides are saying that relations between Denmark and Poland have been normalized with Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen's official visit to Warsaw yesterday and today.

"I take the view that with this visit normal relations have been reestablished between the two countries. We agree that it is important to maintain this normalization," Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said after yesterday's meetings with Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, among others. Orzechowski accepted "with thanks an invitation to visit Denmark to confirm the normalization and positive relations between the two countries."

Like other Western nations, Denmark put the Polish regime on ice when martial law was proclaimed in 1981. Denmark is one of the last countries to reestablish full relations with Poland. The Polish regime has thus come in from the cold, even though it is still based on the power of the military, and even though the Solidarity trade union is still banned.

"We feel that there has been a sort of liberalization in the political and economic fields. There has clearly been movement in the right direction," Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said.

Denmark and Poland have now reached agreement on starting negotiations on a "gray zone" between Poland and Bornholm. Both countries lay claim to the waters there and Poland complains that Denmark allows other EEC countries and Sweden to fish in the area.

"We are willing to agree that Poland can give other countries permission to fish in the zone," Uffe Ellemann-Jensen said.

He has complained about Poland's large-scale pollution of the Baltic and the atmosphere:

"I have pointed out that Poland's pollution of the Baltic causes concern in Denmark. We have made very large investments in fighting pollution, and we run the risk that these investments will be wasted if Poland does not stop its pollution of the Baltic."

Poland would like a trade agreement with the EEC. In his capacity as chairman of the EEC, Uffe Ellemann-Jensen supported the idea and backed negotiations on the subject soon. [passage omitted]

### Danish Paper on Talks

*PM100955 Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 3 Nov 87 p 4*

[Michael Kuttner dispatch: "That's Called Diplomacy"]

[Text] Warsaw—The microphones almost fell out of the walls in pure nervousness in Warsaw yesterday when Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen told his Polish counterpart, Marian Orzechowski, how, 10 minutes earlier, he had laid a wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

"It was a fine ceremony," Ellemann-Jensen said in German, as an introduction to his first private meeting with Orzechowski. The Pole also adopted a devout expression, and the two chatted as if the continued existence of the world was at stake—all while a dozen photographers did their bit to ensure future history books will have no shortage of pictorial material. The meeting was held in a private room on Wojska Polskiego Street at the Polish Foreign Ministry building.

When Ellemann-Jensen and Orzechowski began to go through the careful arrangements at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, it simply became too much for the head of protocol. The photographers were shooed into the large room next door, and the two foreign ministers changed the subject.

Their tete-a-tete took 26 minutes, and when it was over Uffe Ellemann-Jensen had delivered so great a reprimand that the pretty wrapping paper threatened to burst.

"When the two Danes sentenced for spying, Jens Ellekaer and Niels Hemmingsen, were caught with their hands in the cookie jar in northern Poland this spring, the Poles scored a few fleeting media points. They could have acted more discreetly," the foreign minister said.

The Polish authorities had contravened two international conventions that they had signed themselves—the Vienna convention on diplomatic and consular contacts and the UN convention on civil and political rights. It was 4 months before the Danes appeared before a judge, and they were allowed only three visits from the Danish Embassy.

"This is unsatisfactory and disappointing," Ellemann-Jensen told Orzechowski, "and has scarred relations between Denmark and Poland."

Marian Orzechowski was not unprepared for the Danish fulminations, but hinted that that he is after all only the foreign minister, that he is not responsible for possible mistakes perpetrated against people sentenced for spying, and that, after all, the whole affair was a tiresome mess.

It also follows that he is not the brain behind the consul who was expelled from Denmark a year ago because he took too great an interest in Polish emigre circles. Nor had the microphones found in the Danish Embassy been his department.

It is doubtful whether Ellemann-Jensen swallowed this line of argument. He trotted out the whole catalog of sins of which the Poles, in the Danish view, have been guilty recently: "This does not promote good-neighborly relations—especially if the problem is not solved through discussion and restraint," he said.

Some mumbling was heard from Orzechowski to the effect that government spokesman Jerzy Urban does have a big mouth, and that he, Orzechowski, perhaps does not approve of the whole media circus which the spokesman arranged with great skill before the release of the two Danes sentenced for spying.

"That is the sort of thing that is called diplomacy," a source in the Danish delegation said afterwards.

Uffe Ellemann-Jensen replied by inviting Orzechowski to make a return visit to Copenhagen, and the invitation pleased Orzechowski. "In this way, the Poles will be able to see that we want to start afresh," a Danish official remarked.

After the short half-hour—probably the longest that Orzechowski has suffered through in recent times—the two ministers went in to join their respective delegations in the next room. Coke, mineral water, and fruit juice stood on the table, and note pads with Notatnik-brand plastic covers.

There were slight smiles on the mouths of both, but, a keen-eyed Danish official noted: "You could easily see which of the two had been bawled out."

Orzechowski and Ellemann-Jensen and 18 others sat down at the conference table. Orzechowski said that recent episodes had worked against the long tradition of good relations between Poland and Denmark.

No one around the table looked as if they disagreed. Then work began on the actual agenda.

There was enough to tackle—the balance of trade, pollution, disarmament, and economic matters. Here too it looked as if Ellemann-Jensen could win points: Since 1981, we have run up a deficit in trade with Poland totaling 4 billion kroner. "Denmark has done more than most to solve Poland's trade problems," the foreign minister noted dryly.

He expressed great concern over the major contribution Polands makes to Baltic pollution. Denmark invests significant sums in the environment and these will be wasted if comparable investments are not made in Poland.

The Poles nodded benignly and were well able to understand that we are concerned about the sea. And when they heard that Denmark's foreign debt is actually greater than Poland's they realized that there probably were no credits to be gotten in Copenhagen at the moment.

Afterwards Ellemann-Jensen was asked how the climate of the talks had actually been and he replied so quickly that it sounded improvised: "He is an angler. Orzechowski is an exciting and talented man, a former history professor."

The he said: "There were a number of things that had to be raised and which have now been raised."

It was an enigmatic statement, but the walls seemed to understand.

## Polish Daily Interviews Soviet Ambassador

*AU121122 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Nov 87 p 3*

[Interview with Vladimir Brovikov, Soviet ambassador to Poland, by Marek Pogodowski and Danuta Walewska; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Reporters] The term "glasnost" has had an international career, but we do not know whether people always interpret this term correctly....

[Brovikov] You are absolutely right. All the world knows the meaning of the term "glasnost," and no translation is necessary. Glasnost is an extensive process, the crux of our society's intensification of democratization, and proof that the party and the state seek to do their work for the people to see—with "the curtain up." The meaning of this process is not just to satisfy our citizens' curiosity. This meaning is deeper: After all, it is only glasnost that will help us to realize the Leninist thesis that the masses should know about everything so they are able to evaluate everything and do everything consciously.

On the other hand, only glasnost can ensure that the working people can exercise greater control over government activities. Only when they possess the necessary information about decisions and measures concerning the most important issues of our domestic and international policy will people be able to formulate and articulate their own views about this policy and to truly participate in its development and execution.

We cannot subscribe to the view that at present people always react to glasnost as they should. Aside from its positive effects, glasnost continues to produce negative phenomena. Glasnost, criticism, and self-criticism are liable to be abused. It is unfortunate that they continue to be frequently abused by dishonest people in order to settle personal accounts, to achieve selfish ends, and to impose their own views on public opinion, regardless of whether they are correct or not. These things happen, although they are of no decisive significance for the process of glasnost. We know about them and continue to eliminate them, although it is certain that it will be no picnic to uproot them completely.

[Reporters] The world and, naturally, the Polish people continue to be greatly interested in Soviet economic reforms. Could you describe the present stage of these reforms? Are there any common features between your "restructuring" [perestroyka] and our renewal?

[Brovikov] In his speech on the 70th anniversary of our revolution, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev said that we are just at the end of the first stage of restructuring and reforms. This is the stage of working out the concept of restructuring, of adopting the necessary legal acts connected with it, and of mapping out specific lines of its development. The second stage will be much more difficult. We will have to translate our concept, ideas, and aims of restructuring into practice and specific actions. As you know, this is the most important and most difficult thing to do. [passage omitted]

[Reporters] Although our world is divided, it is still the same world. International events affect every country and vice versa. What is the impact of East-West relations on the changes in the socialist countries?

[Brovikov] First of all, the present world situation has changed radically, and this was stressed by the solemn meeting at the Kremlin and by the Moscow meeting of representatives of the parties and movements. Despite its contradictions and despite the varied conditions under which countries and peoples live, our world continues to be an increasingly integrated whole. The entire world is now facing the increasing significance of the general issues of mankind, of which there are many. This group includes the need to solve large-scale social problems and the ecological problem, which remains one of the main contradictions in relations between man and nature. And then there is the problem of mankind's survival: The arsenals of nuclear weapons are so gigantic that no nation could survive if all these weapons or even a small part of them were used.

This is one aspect of the present world situation. The other aspect covers international economic relations and the international division of labor, which have developed on such a scale and in so many directions that today no country—big or small—can afford to ignore them. Of course, it is very important that these relations be based on equal and mutually advantageous principles. But at face value, this equality is still not there.

Neocolonialist policy continues, and its meaning is that the countries that are strong economically are able to exploit the material resources, intellectual potential, and labor of weaker countries and dictate their own terms. Like Poland, our country does not accept these unjust principles of cooperation. We even protest these principles and have often stressed our protest at important international meetings. We have put forward and are developing a concept for new equitable international economic relations. This is a very important, nay, fundamental task aimed at further improving international economic, political, and all other relations.

No country, including the socialist ones, is isolated from international processes, and that is why whatever takes place in the world has an impact on the domestic situation of individual countries. On the other hand, whatever takes place in an individual country, including its achievements and development, contributes to a great extent to international stability.

The tense international situation and the growing stockpiles of arms in the West compel us to take countermeasures in order to preserve military-strategic balance, but

these countermeasures are a waste of enormous resources, which could be used for peaceful purposes. M. Gorbachev drew attention to this very deftly when he explained how fatal it is even for the United States to bear the burdens it bears because of its imperial aspirations and wishes to achieve superiority in expanding its military potential.

As for our view of the future, we are optimistic, and our optimism is not baseless. Today we can see how the West's foreign policy is beginning to be modified under the impact of our joint militant and offensive international activities, which continue to be fully supported by the socialist countries, including the PPR.

The most recent example of this is the negotiations on an unprecedented accord to eliminate medium- and shorter-range missiles. If this agreement is concluded—and everything indicates it will—it will be the greatest, truly historic achievement and the first step toward liberating mankind from nuclear weapons and from the threat of nuclear self-annihilation.

This is the most important and fundamental question in the world today. If we follow the path of reducing or eliminating our stocks of weapons of mass destruction by cutting or halting their production, the people will gain enormous resources with which to solve vital problems, improve living standards, and promote social facilities, culture, and science.

## Paper Reviews Ceausescu's Remarks in USSR

*AU101349 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1250 GMT 10 Nov 87*

["A Strong Expression of Romania's International Peace, Cooperation and Solidarity Policy"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/11/1987—President Nicolae Ceausescu's participation in the Moscow festivities marking the 70th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary at the head of a party and state delegation is the evidence of the close friendly relations between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR, and a major contribution to their further productive growth in many areas, daily *Scinteia* writes in a commentary on November 10 that outlines the ideas and conclusion of the Romanian head of state's speeches at the celebrations.

In reference to the traditions of cooperation and friendship with deep roots in the fighting past of the Romanian and Soviet peoples, of their revolutionary forces, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed the determination of the RCP to take action for the further strengthening of the Romanian-Soviet cooperation on the durable foundation of scientific socialism, full equality of rights, respect for national sovereignty and independence, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, comradely assistance and solidarity.

A telling proof of the close friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the USSR, between the people in the two countries was the meeting between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mikhail Gorbachev which emphasized the continuity of the productive Romanian-Soviet top-level dialogue.

Pointing in the two speeches made in Moscow to the persistent serious and complex international problems, the daily shows, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed again that the fundamental problem of our time is to stop the arms race, pass on to disarmament and eliminate all nuclear weapons, ensure peace. Highly important on that line is to promote a new way of thinking, a new approach to the war and peace problems that can comply with the demand to safeguard the foremost right of individuals, of peoples to existence, to peace.

It is precisely in consideration of this imperative demand that Romania voiced again its full support for the Soviet Union-United States of America agreement to sign this year an accord on eliminating medium- and short-range missiles in Europe and Asia, an historic accord. The party general secretary raised his voice in support of reason and called on the European countries where most of the nuclear armament is deployed to take action in unity, no longer to possess or produce nuclear weapons, to work actively for the elimination of these weapons in Europe and the world over.

In the opinion of the RCP general secretary, the new way of thinking and the new approach to today's world problems should take into account the need to solve a wide range of problems on which peace and understanding among people depend. According to that conception, the military way of solving disputed issues between states should be eliminated once and for all, war be forever excluded from society.

A major condition for the possibility to open new prospects for mankind's progress to come true is, as shown by the RCP general secretary, to remove the relations of inequality persisting around the world. Wherefore, the importance of eradicating the underdevelopment that vast parts of the globe live in and that is the effect of the exploitation of the people there by a handful of developed countries.

Highlighting Romania's firm position of militant solidarity with the cause of the peoples in the developing countries, the article stresses the importance of calling an international conference that should find solutions to ensure relations of equality, the developing countries' access to the gains of science and technology, their possibility to master their national riches, a faster development of the lagging countries.

Projecting in the light of dialectical and historical materialism, the experience of socialist construction in Romania, just like the experience of other countries in building the new system and also highlighting the complex socioeconomic and political processes generated by the various development stages in the world today, the author shows, Nicolae Ceausescu demonstrated the historical legitimacy of socialism, the objective character of mankind's gradual passage to socialism. The great achievements of Romania, the achievements of the Soviet Union, just as those of other countries that build the new system demonstrate with the irrefutable power of facts the might and superiority of socialism, the only system that ensures the peoples' multilateral progress, a free, dignified and happy life for every nation.

The superiority of the new system is still more pregnantly highlighted by Nicolae Ceausescu against the background of the crisis that affects the capitalist system, the daily points out, mentioning the emphasis placed by the RCP general secretary on the deepening political crisis, on the manifestations of neo-fascism, racism, anti-Semitism in the capitalist countries.

An idea of great theoretical value pregnantly disclosed is related to the different modalities of building the new system, according to the specific conditions in one country or another. Experience proves the groundlessness and harmful character of the conceptions maintaining that there is only one pattern of socialist construction.

Evoking the evolutions in the working class parties' way of thinking and action Nicolae Ceausescu reiterated the basic thesis according to which an essential requisite of successful fulfilment of their historic mission is the observance of every party's independence, of its right to elaborate its own line according to realities in the country it carries an activity in. The RCP general secretary advocated again the development of the collaboration with and among these parties and declared for international meetings and conferences, however in respect of the necessity to rule out past harmful practices. Firmly advocating a reconciliation between communists and socialists, the RCP has reiterated this time too its determination to expand the contacts and collaboration with the socialist, social-democratic parties as well as with other advanced forces, in view of building a large front of progress and peace, of consolidating the struggle for the settlement of the world's fundamental issues in harmony with all peoples' interests.

## GDR's Margot Honecker Pays Official Visit

### Meets Education Minister

*LD112300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1843 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 11 Nov (ADN)—GDR Education Minister Dr Margot Honecker met the Romanian minister of education and instruction, Prof Dr Ion Teoreanu, for a friendly talk in Bucharest on Wednesday. They briefed each other on the development of the education systems in the fraternally allied countries. [passage omitted]

In the afternoon of the same day, Minister Dr Margot Honecker met with Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister, member of the RCP Central Committee PEC, and chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology.

### Holds Talks With Elena Ceausescu

*AU111942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/11/1987—Madame Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of Romania, chairman of the National Council of Science and Education, received on November 11 Madame Margot Honecker, minister of education of the German Democratic Republic, now on a visit to Romania.

Friendly greetings were exchanged on the occasion between the party and state leaders of Romania and the German Democratic Republic.

During the interview emphasis was placed on the two countries' achievements in the development and modernization of education of all grades, the improvement of the instructive-educative process of moulding the youth in accordance with the demands of the contemporary revolution in science and technology, with the targets of the plans and programmes for the socioeconomic development of Romania and the German Democratic Republic. Reference was also made to the achievements scored in the steady promotion of collaboration in those important spheres of activity.

It was shown that the understandings reached during the summit interviews and talks provided particularly favourable prerequisites for the further expansion of cooperation in education and learning, in scientific and technological research, of the relations between the two countries and peoples as a whole.

Stress was laid on the special role of science and education in the contemporary society, in the manifold training of the young generation for work and life, in its education in the spirit of peace and understanding among nations.

## Decree Calls for Energy Conservation

*AU111839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 11 Nov 87*

["Measures To Rationalize Energy Consumption"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/11/1987—A decree of the State Council was released in Bucharest regarding measures for the rationalization of natural gas and electric power consumption.

With a view to judiciously administering and to saving natural gas and electric power, the decree obliges the managerial staff of economic units to take measures for a strict observance of consumption norms, for the rational use of energy and fuel and the elimination of their waste. Natural gas and electric power consumption for non-productive activities is cut by at least 30 percent, the decree specifies.

Furthermore, managerial staff in ministries, the other central state and public bodies, the people's councils, the trade organizations, the learning units and the institutes of art and culture, and of social assistance, the cooperative and public organizations are compelled to take measures for a strict observance of the natural gas and electric power consumption norms set, which will be at least 30 percent lower than the current ones.

The decree sets the monthly consumption norms and tariffs for the electric power and gases supplied to the population. The monthly norms vary as function of season (November-February and March-October). Higher tariffs are provided for higher like consumption.

## Romania's Ceausescu Pays 'Official' Visit

### Welcomed by Mojsov

*LD121420 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1301 GMT 12 Nov 87*

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Nov (TANJUG)—Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania and general secretary of the RCP, arrived on an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia today at the invitation of Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The Romanian president is accompanied by his wife, Elena Ceausescu. Also in the delegation are First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea, Foreign Minister Ioan Totu, Constantin Stanca, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, and other officials.

The Romanian head of state and party was given a formal welcome at Belgrade Airport.

Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, headed the Yugoslav officials at the welcoming ceremony. Also present were Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Serbian Presidency; Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense; Zivan Marelj, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Ibrahim Tabakovic, member of the FEC; and other officials.

The talks between the highest Yugoslav and Romanian representatives, which will begin this afternoon, will include bilateral and [words indistinct] cooperation in the Balkans.

In his capacity as general secretary of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu will also have talks with Bosko Krunic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

### Danube Problem on Agenda

*AU120943 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 12 Nov 87*

[Text] Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu begins an official and friendly visit to our country today at the invitation of Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency. The talks will be devoted to the promotion of bilateral cooperation which, according to mutual assessment, could be richer, especially in the economic field.

The Yugoslav side will also point out the violations of the agreement on the use of the Danube's waterpower in the Iron Gate by the Romanian partner. This practice, which has been going on for years, casts a shadow on the friendly relations between Romania and Yugoslavia.

Among the international subjects, questions tied to the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Balkan countries will predominate in the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and the highest Yugoslav state and party leaders. Romania was among the first to reply positively to this Yugoslav proposal.

### Romanian Use of Water Viewed

*AU101605 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Nov 87 p 5*

[Darko Gorsek article: "Surprises From the Agreement"]

[Text] In silence there is strength, but also weakness, if the other side interpretes it that way. This is what the Iron Gate furor over the sharing of waterpower and the corresponding amount of electricity somehow boils down to. But everything is regulated legally, and it could not be done better, through interstate documents and the agreements of 1963 and 1977, the Convention on Exploitation, the rules concerning the work of the power distribution service, the decision of the Yugoslav-Romanian Joint Commission on the Iron Gate, and so on.

But again, in practice nothing happens. When our neighbors need electricity, instead of 4 million kilowatt hours, they "take out" over 14 million a day. And nothing happens, although there are, of course, legal possibilities for the payment of damages. These damages are large, not only in terms of lost electricity but also in the erosion of the embankment, in which we have invested over 5 billion dinars. The explanation: We hoped that the interstate agreements would be respected. As if everything depends on hope.

Or, as they emphasized at the Yugoslav Electricity Generation Association, it would have been better had the agreement on joint operations never been brought into question. We can only agree, considering that the people responsible see no way of assuring that accords are respected—and this has been going on for years.

However, this is not the only case. At one time, no one knows who, how or why, but someone gave permission to flood numerous hectares of the most fertile land by the Beli Drim, so that the Albanians could build a hydroelectric power station. So, they had a hydroelectric power station and electricity and we had flooded fields. To top it off, the level of water at the hydroelectric power station was raised above the agreed level, making the damages we suffered incomparably greater. Apart from that, Yugoslavia has a standing agreement with Albania over the purchase of electricity, which is paid for in hard currency, even though Yugoslavia would rather export it herself under the same conditions.

All this has been going on for years, not to mention the muddle with the Italians over fishing in our waters, as well as the other small and larger "hiccups" in our border

traffic. The authorities peaceably say nothing, leaving only the press to "stick its neck out" occasionally before being silenced again. It is not easy being a permanent scapegoat.

## Netherlands' Van den Broek Continues Visit

### Concludes Talks With Dizdarevic

*LD102257 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1443 GMT*

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG)—Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek ended their official talks today with an exchange of views on international problems. Attention was centered on disarmament problems in light of the upcoming agreement on eliminating medium- and short-range missiles, East-West relations, European trends, the CSCE process, international economic conditions, and other issues.

The two men stated that the upcoming missile agreement would cover only a small part of the entire nuclear arsenal. Nevertheless, the signing of the accord will be a very important positive step toward more wide-ranging moves in disarmament. Such action is of interest to all countries, regardless of their international position. The two ministers noted that the agreement would create a new, more favorable climate in international relations. As a result, new ideas are being put forward calling for a further limit on nuclear weapons. Conventional arms have been the main topic of debate in Vienna, where both nonaligned and neutral countries, including Yugoslavia, are given an opportunity to promote their constructive proposals aimed at bridging bloc divisions. Both sides expressed support for recognition of the efforts the two great powers are making to achieve progress in their dialogue. The ministers expressed hope that the present dialogue would mark the beginning of a process to encompass all areas.

In reference to the conference on European security and cooperation and the CSCE meeting in Vienna, the Netherlands foreign minister gave priority to the issue of human rights, while the federal secretary emphasized the need for a united approach to all problems contained in the Final Document.

The Netherlands foreign minister stressed the importance of Yugoslavia's work within the group of nonaligned and neutral countries as a bridge of better understanding in today's divided Europe.

The two sides also explained their respective countries' views about other international issues in light of their own international status. The Netherlands foreign minister ends his visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow.

### Meets With Mikulic

*LD102302 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 10 (TANJUG)—Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek ended the official part of his visit to Yugoslavia today with separate talks with Yugoslav Prime Minister Branko Mikulic and Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic. He leaves Yugoslavia tomorrow.

During their meeting, Mikulic and Van den Broek stated that there was good basis for the promotion of bilateral ties, particularly in the economic field, through development of the more advanced forms of cooperation including joint ventures. They also noted ample possibilities for expanding cooperation in tourism and agriculture.

Mikulic expressed Yugoslavia's interest in participating in all European cooperation processes leading to technological and economic advance. He also hoped that the protectionist measures preventing the developing countries' access to the EC market would be abolished.

Van den Broek said his government was prepared to receive Yugoslav bids for the Eureka projects of which the Netherlands is coordinator.

In their talks on international issues, including disarmament, Dizdarevic and Van den Broek noted that the announced agreement on removing intermediate-range missiles from Europe covered only a minor part of nuclear arsenals, but said that the signing of the document would be a significant step towards disarmament.

Both sides welcomed the progress made in the superpowers' dialogue.

On the issue of the conference on European security and cooperation (CSCE), Van den Broek put emphasis on human rights, and Dizdarevic on the need for balanced approach to all problems listed in the Helsinki Final Act. The Dutch foreign minister pointed out the importance of Yugoslavia's activities within the group of European nonaligned and neutral countries as a bridge for better understanding in present-day divided Europe.

### Received by Mojsov

*LD102305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1924 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Hans van den Broek, Netherlands foreign minister, who is on an official visit to our country.

In a cordial and friendly atmosphere, both sides expressed satisfaction at the positive development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Netherlands. They stressed mutual interest in further developing comprehensive cooperation, especially in economics.

East-West relations were also mentioned, and the importance of the forthcoming USSR-U.S. agreement on eliminating certain types of nuclear weapons was highlighted. Both sides expect the accord to create favorable prospects for new steps toward disarmament and the resolution of other world problems.

Problems affecting developing countries were also noted, and it was stressed that the entire international community must take part in the search for solutions.

Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Yugoslav Ambassador in the Netherlands Zvonimir Kosti took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side and the Netherlands ambassador in Belgrade, Albert Noe, on the Netherlands side.

### Leaves Belgrade

*LD111521 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG)—Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek left Belgrade today after an official 2-day visit to Yugoslavia.

The prominent guest was seen off at Belgrade Airport by Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic and his closest colleagues.

[Words indistinct] the Netherlands foreign minister held separate meetings with Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and by FEC President Branko Mikulic.

### Culafic Holds Talks With Austrian Officials

*LD112346 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1816 GMT 11 Nov 87*

[Text] Vienna, 11 Nov (TANJUG)—The bodies and services dealing with internal affairs in Yugoslavia and Austria will promote cooperation on questions of interest to the (?two) neighboring countries and as part of the broad international cooperation to wipe out terrorism and other forms of organized international crime, especially drug trafficking. This was announced at the end of a 3-day working visit to Vienna by Dobroslav Culafic, member of the FEC and federal secretary for internal affairs, and after several rounds of talks with his host, Karl Blecha, the Austrian interior minister.

Positive assessments of cooperation so far, made during these meetings by the two ministers, have been backed up by the recent successful outcome of the action of operational departments in the struggle against international drug smuggling. On the basis of cooperation between Yugoslav and Austrian organs, an international drug smuggling ring directed at the FRG has been "smashed." The last move in this international action was made in cooperation with those FRG agencies involved in the fight against drugs. Some 58 kg of heroin, valued at nearly 1 billion schillings, were seized at the Salzburg-Walserberg border crossing and a couple with West German passports—professional drug smugglers—were arrested. Interpol believes this has led to the track of a major "system" and drug smuggling network in Western Europe, which was based in Turkey.

During the meeting with Federal Secretary Culafic, Minister Blecha expressed his recognition and gratitude to Yugoslav organizations for their contribution. At the same time, this concrete example illustrates Yugoslav-Austrian cooperation between their internal affairs apparatus. This cooperation, as part of the overall good-neighborly cooperation, was said to be based on joint interests and relations of mutual trust. The internal affairs' delegations of the two countries examined the promotion of cooperation both in the struggle against international terrorism and in the spheres directly linked with the neighboring countries, via border forces, and on the plan of greater transport safety.

In the course of its visit to Vienna, the Yugoslav delegation also toured a number of institutions of the Austrian federal police and gendarmerie, and attended an exercise staged by a special antiterrorist unit, Cobra, in Gloggnitz.

Federal Secretary Dobroslav Culafic and Vilim Mulc, republican secretary for internal affairs of Croatia, who is part of the delegation, were received by Chancellor Franz Vranitzky yesterday evening, in the presence of Minister Karl Blecha and Yugoslav Ambassador Milos Krstic.

Federal Secretary Dobroslav Cualfic will end his visit to Austria this evening and return to Belgrade.

### LCY Presidium Briefed on GOSR Participation

*LD102355 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1824 GMT 10 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 10 Nov (TANJUG)—At today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, Bosko Krunic, president of the Presidium, briefed the Presidium on the participation of the Yugoslav delegation at the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution [GOSR] and the participation of LCY representatives at the meeting of progressive parties and movements that was held in Moscow during the celebration of this important jubilee.

The Presidium positively assessed the activity of the SFRY delegation and the talks with Soviet leaders. It was stressed inter alia that the informal meeting of representatives of a large number of progressive parties and movements was an opportunity for an open and democratic exchange of views on key problems of the present and on the stances of the progressive forces of the world on the way of resolving them. The broad circle of participants and the topics that dominated the meeting—the struggle for peace, disarmament, development, and equitable international cooperation, are evidence of the need to develop and further cultivate equitable

international cooperation and equitable dialogue between progressive forces of various ideological orientations. This is because these contribute to the democratization of international relations and the strengthening of international understanding and trust in the world, it was stressed at the meeting. [passage omitted]

## CPC Congress Seen as 'Victory' for Reformers

*AU121240 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Nov 87 p 2*

[Vladimir Matovic commentary: "Congress in the Chinese Style"]

[Text] Many people saw it as more than just party congress protocol: Last week the 13th CPC Congress was opened by Deng Xiaoping. The end of the gathering of the world's largest communist party was concluded by Zhao Ziyang.

This not only symbolic and noted change at the congress in Beijing has already been marked by many analysts as the turning point in Chinese political history. Some have even proclaimed it a new era, the Zhao Ziyang era.

In their first, hastily prepared analyses, the announcement of a turn of historical significance and other major novelties was explained by the authors above all by the extent and significance of cadre changes and by the revolutionization of the top leaderships: Apart from Zhao Ziyang everyone in the Standing Committee is new; in the Politburo every second person is new; in the Central Committee the arrival of new and younger people is even more consistent....

The new and younger people—on average 5 years younger—in the CPC Central Committee are the guarantee, as the first Chinese commentaries pointed out, for faster reforms. According to the first assessments, the majority of the top people in China constitute today a more united leadership which will strive for the country's faster progress. Economist Chen Yun, the newly elected president of the Advisory Committee, is an exception. This 80-year-old politician is officially in favor of reforms, but only of gradual reforms, reforms "that are not followed by negative consequences."

The first assessments following the CPC Congress are dominated by analyses and assessments of the meaning of the personel changes in the leadership and among the most influential officials. In the center of attention is above all the third—this time voluntary—departure of Deng Xiaoping from the top forums and the arrival—now official—of Zhao Ziyang in the most influential political position.

The first commentaries stress that 83-year-old Deng Xioaping will "probably remain the most influential person in China while he is alive." Although he is not even in the Central Committee anymore, Deng remains head of the influential Military Commission of the Central Committee. He is in fact commander in chief of the armed forces, which is an extremely important position in China and therefore his role in the political life of the world's most populous country will not be reduced.

In China Zhao Ziyang, the newly elected general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, is regarded as a firm leader and uncompromising reformer, but also as a communist ready to listen and tolerate different, more liberal views. He entered the Chinese youth party organization in 1932 and 6 years later he became a member of the CPC. During the war he was a political worker. After the liberation he was a party secretary. In the 1960's he was removed from party posts and was subjected to the kind of humiliation typical of that time and later of the cultural revolution. Zhao is extremely well respected, not only in China but throughout the world. He was a worthy envoy of his country on many visits all over the world. He visited Yugoslavia on two occasions—in 1978 as the first party secretary of Sichuan, and last year when as premier he led a party-state delegation.

The most important achievement of the CPC Congress and the first plenary session of the Central Committee—Zhao Ziyang said in his first statement as general secretary of the CPC Central Committee—is the provision of political, theoretical, and organizational guarantees for long-term, stable continuity in implementing the party line. Zhao also said that the most important tasks of the newly elected Central Committee will be to improve and speed up the already 9-year-old reforms and to open up and modernize the country. Taking into consideration the Congress resolutions and the composition of the leadership, the Central Committee will undoubtedly be able to fulfill its mission and will enjoy the full support of both the party members and the Chinese people.

In addition to electing new, younger members by secret ballot, the Congress delegates also unanimously adopted the congress documents, above all a political report entitled "Progress on the Road to Socialism with Chinese Characters," which according to the excerpts available so far is a new and an important document which represents a compilation of ideological-theoretical precepts and the experiences of Chinese reformers.

The congress in Beijing was and will be remembered primarily as a victory, the return of many reformers. The victims of a long and cruel persecution by dogmatists have at last become convincing and final victors. Many of them, the oldest revolutionaries, are no longer official members of the highest political forums. But, the first assessments and analyses of the 13th CPC congress clearly indicate, even before we have fuller insight into the 8-day work of 1,396 delegates present at the congress in Beijing, that, irrespective of personalities, reformist ideas have won.

## Korosec on Promotion of Small Business

*AU101526 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Oct 87 p 2*

[Report by Dragan Bisenic and Smail Festic: "From Market Logic to Healthy Economy"]

[Excerpt] Celje, 22 Oct—About 200 delegates and guests at the first LCY action conference, which began here today, will discuss problems and tasks in developing small businesses. As Stefan Korosec, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said in his introduction, this conference is important in solving some major economic and ideological problems including a speedier development of small businesses and a realization of all the tasks of economic stabilization.

At the very beginning of his introductory speech, Stefan Korosec said that the economic crisis should not discourage us, throw us into defeatism. We must not succumb to the feeling of weakness, he added, and we should not accept the theses on our ideological exhaustion. Instead we must and can face the future, and gather and engage all creative forces in order to find the way out of the present crisis. This will prove the capabilities of our socialist self-managing system. He reminded the participants of the meeting about the 13th LCY Congress conclusions on small businesses, stressing that this action conference of the communists is opportune as a bridge to urgent and more efficient changes in the production and economic structure on the basis of our knowledge, creativity, personal and joint interests, and the motivation of the people.

We Are Burdened By Dogmas [subhead]

Korosec mentioned the breaking and clearing of the existing ideological dilemmas concerning the development of small businesses as the most urgent task of the conference. According to him, one of the most important conditions for the faster development of small business is not to be enslaved to prejudices and dogmas, which are seriously burdening us, and not to worry about how the development of this branch of the economy will affect socialism. Having said that, Yugoslavia has for many years been building the "autarchic, extensive economic structure closed to the world." He stressed that this cannot pull us out of the crisis, but that it can only lead us into deeper difficulties. Korosec was of the opinion that we must resolutely change bad production programs, and liquidate unprofitable and hopeless productions and organizations. Now is the right time to change the opportunist attitude toward the development of small businessmen and the market, toward economic criteria and the real economy. We need such a decentralization of associated labor that would, in Korosec's opinion, ensure much greater business and organizational efficiency.

When I said that this concept is facing certain ideological barriers and confusion, Korosec said, I especially had in mind the strong presence of the theses, which even the LC has not rid itself of yet. According to the theses, small businesses are only of secondary importance, the old beliefs in the theory and practice that attach the prime importance to the development of large organizations and business systems as the only entities through which a faster and a more coordinated social development can be ensured. The barriers also include the that the still present slavery to the Stalinist view of the development of small businesses, individual and group initiatives, the existing great fear of becoming rich in the private sector, and bureaucratic conscience which has been built over a number of years and which hindered the development of small businesses....

Korosec said that the ideological plenum of the LCY Central Committee concluded that the main presupposition for the successful overcoming of the crisis is in fact a resolute action and transition from an extensive and inefficient way of conducting economic activities to a highly efficient and modern economic structure open to the world, where we can only create by developing the market and the laws of the production of goods and all the components of socialist self-management.

We must not allow, Korosec added, in our economic and development policy that small businesses remain by the side, but to widen the doorway to them, not for their own sake but for the sake of stimulating the whole economy.

More Attention to Innovation [subhead]

He said that the dynamism and the comprehensive development of small businesses must be in accordance with the measures of the economic policy, systemic solutions, and all activities of the LC and other subjective forces. Koresec stressed that in order to eliminate the obstacles for small businesses (excessive normativism), the most important thing at present is to analyze regulations and, based on this analysis, find different solutions to some questions. He also said that much will not be achieved unless large technological systems and organizations are made to feel responsible for and interested in the development of small businesses.

According to Korosec, the LC should clear the confusion and break the conservatism of numerous social factors regarding the development of small businesses. The LC must equip itself for this job by changing the methods and content of its work, by being more understanding and sensitive in its support of creativity and innovations. [passage omitted]